

W O E

In gentle verse the witty told their flame,
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name. *Prier.*
3. Sarcastick; full of taunts.
Honeycomb, who was so unmercifully witty upon the wo-
men, has given the ladies ample satisfaction by marrying a
farmer's daughter. *Addison's Spectator.*
WITWAL. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*
TO WIFE. *v. n.* [from *wife*.] To marry; to take a wife.
Were she as rough
As are the swelling Adriatick seas,
I come to *wive* it weakly in Padua. *Shakespeare.*
The ancient saying is no heresy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by destiny. *Shakespeare.*
A shop of all qualities that man loves woman for; besides
that hook of *wiving*, fairness, which strikes the eye. *Shakespeare.*
Design or chance makes others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*
TO WIFE. *v. a.*
1. To match to a wife.
She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
2. To take for a wife.
If he have the condition of a saint, and the complexion of
a devil, I had rather he should thrive me than *wive* me. *Shakespeare.*
WIVELY. *adv.* [from *wive*.] Belonging to a wife.
Basilus could not abstain from praising Parthenia, as the
perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulness. *Sid.*
WIVES. *n. f.* The plural of wife.
A man of his learning should not so lightly have been car-
ried away with old *wives* tales, from approbation of his own
reason. *Spenser's Ireland.*
WIZARD. *n. f.* [from *wife*.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a
he-witch. It had probably at first a laudable meaning.
Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shakespeare.*
He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the cross-row plucks the letter G;
And says, a *wizard* told him that by G
His issue disinherited should be. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
That damn'd *wizard*, hid in fly disguise,
For so by certain signs I knew, had met
Already, ere my best speed could prevent
The aidless innocent lady his wif'd prey. *Milton.*
The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*
The wily *wizard* must be caught,
For, unconstrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*
WO. *n. f.* [Sax. *wo*.] Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.
1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.
The king is mad: how stiff is my vile sense,
That I stand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge sorrows! better I were distract;
So should my thoughts be fever'd from my griefs;
And *woes* by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
So many miseries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe* weary'd tongue is still. *Shakespeare.*
Her rash hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, the eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of *woe*
That all was lost. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
O'er dreary wastes, they weep each other's *wo*. *Pope.*
2. It is often used in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations
of sorrow *wo is*; anciently *wo worth*; *pa punp*, Sax.
All is but lip wisdom which wants experience: I now, *wo*
is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*
Wo is my heart;
That poor soldier, that so richly fought,
Whose rags sham'd gilded arms; whose naked breast
Stept before shields of proof, cannot be found. *Shakespeare.*
Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. *Shakespeare.*
Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe* to my
lord chief-justice. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*
How! ye, *wo* worth the day. *Ezek. xxx. 2.*
Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer. x. 19.*
If God be such a being as I have described, *wo* to the world
if it were without him: this would be a thousand times great-
er loss to mankind than the extinguishing of the sun. *Tillotson.*
Wo to the vanquish'd, *woe*!
3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse.
Can there be a *wo* or curse in all the stores of vengeance
equal to the malignity of such a practice; of which one single
instance could involve all mankind in one universal confusion.
Saith's Sermons.
4. *Wo* seems in phrases of denunciation or imprecation to be a
substantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in
the following lines.
Wee are we, fir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*
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5. *Wo* is used by *Shakespeare* for a stop or cessation; from the
particle *wo* pronounced by carters to their horses when they
would have them stop.
Love's a mighty lord;
And hath so humbled me, as, I confess,
There is no *wo* to his correction. *Shakespeare.*
WOAN. *n. f.* [Sax. *woan*.] A plant. *Shakespeare.*
The flower consists of four leaves, which are disposed in
form of a cross; out of whose flower cup rises the pointal,
which afterwards turns to a fruit in the shape of a tongue,
flat at the edge, gaping two ways, having but one cell, in
which is contained for the most part one oblong seed; is
cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for lay-
ing the foundation of many colours. *Milton.*
In times of old, when British nymphs were known
To love no foreign fashions like their own;
When drefs was monstrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*
WOEGONE. *n. f.* [Sax. *woegone*.] Lost in *wo*; distracted
in *wo*; overwhelmed with sorrow.
Such a man,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And wuld have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shakespeare.*
Tancred he saw his life's joy set at nought,
So *woegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*
WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from TO WAF.
A braver choice of dauntless spirits
Than now the English bottoms have *wofst*,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*
WOFUL. *adj.* [Sax. *woful*.] Mourning.
1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning.
The *woful* Gynecia, to whom rest was no ease, had left her
loathed lodgings, and gotten herself into the solitary places those
deserts were full of. *Sidney.*
How many *woful* widows left to bow
To sad disgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*
In a tower, and never to be loos'd,
The *woful* captive kinsmen are inclos'd. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive.
3. Wretched; paltry; sorry.
What *woful* stuff this madrigal would be,
In some star'd hackney-fornet, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines! *Pope.*
WOFULLY. *adv.* [from *woful*.]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt.
He who would pass such a judgment upon his condition, as
shall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there
lies no appeal, will find himself *wofully* deceived, if he jud-
ges of his spiritual estate by any of these measures. *South.*
WOLD. *n. f.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of
places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon *wold*,
a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson's Camden.*
Wold and *wald* with the Saxons signified a ruler or govern-
ment; from whence *herwald* is a famous governor; *sethewald*
a noble governor; *herwald*, and by invention *walden*, a ge-
neral of an army. *Gibson's Camden.*
WO'LF. [Sax. *woolf*; Dutch.]
1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep.
Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Rescued is Orleans from the English *wolves*. *Shakespeare.*
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the *wolf* and owl,
Necessity's sharp pinch. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou should'st have said, go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels else subscrib'd. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
2. An eating ulcer.
How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical ex-
pressions; and what absurd conceits the vulgar will swallow in
the literals, an example we have in our profession, who having
called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehen-
sion conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
WO'LFDOG. *n. f.* [Sax. *woolf* and *dog*.]
1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep.
The luckless prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntless *wolfdogs* shake the lion's mane. *Tieckell.*
2. A dog bred between a dog and wolf.
WO'LFISH. *adj.* [from *woolf*.] Resembling a wolf in qualities
or form.
Thy desires
Are *wolfish*, bloody, fair'd, and ravenous. *Shakespeare.*
I have another daughter,
Who, I am sure, is kind and comfortable;
When she shall hear this of thee, with her nails
Shall flea thy *wolfish* visage. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Nothing more common than those *wolfish* back-friends in
all our pretensions. *L'Estrange.*
A pre-

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A pretence of kindness is the universal stale to all base pro-
jects: all *wolfish* designs walk under sheeps clothing. *Gov. Ten.*
WOLFSBANE. *n. f.* [Sax. *woolf* and *bane*.] A poisonous plant; acouite.
It hath circumscribed roundish divided leaves; the flower
consists of four leaves, shaped like a monkey's hood: each of
these flowers are succeeded by three or more pods which con-
tain several rough seeds: the most part of these species are dead-
ly poison. *Milton.*
Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
WO'LSMILK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
WO'LVISH. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper.]
Resembling a wolf.
Why in this *wolfish* gown do I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one
another so in that *wolfish* belline manner else. *Hewel.*
There is a base *wolfish* principle within that is gratified with
another's misery. *Saith's Sermons.*
WOMAN. [Sax. *wuman*, *wuman*, Saxon; whence we yet pro-
nounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*, *Slavin*.]
1. The female of the human race.
That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman*. *Shakespeare.*
Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tird, unruffled
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shakespeare.*
And Abimelech took men-servants and *women* servants. *Gen.*
O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Gray.*
Census a *woman* once and once a man;
But ending in the sex she first began. *Dryden's Zen.*
Women are made as they themselves would choose,
Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. *Garth.*
Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than
men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their
fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light; vi-
cacity is the gift of *women*, gravity that of men. *Addison.*
2. A female attendant on a person of rank.
I could not personally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I sent your message. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
TO WOMAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a
woman.
I've felt such quirks of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start
Can *woman* me unto. *Shakespeare.*
WOMANED. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Accompanied; united with
a woman.
I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wish,
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
WOMANHATER. *n. f.* [Sax. *wuman* and *hater*.] One that has an
aversion from the female sex.
How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me of all mankind,
Against the sex to write a satire;
And brand me for a *woman-hater*. *Swift.*
WOMANHOOD. *n. f.* [from *woman*.] The character and col-
lective qualities of a woman. Obsolete.
Ne in her speech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightness seen, or looser vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Fairy Queen.*
There dwells sweet love and constant chastity,
Unspotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modesty. *Spenser.*
'Tis present death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worse than killing lust. *Shakespeare.*
When my grave is broke up again,
Some second guest to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhood*
To be more than one a bed. *Donne.*
WOMANISH. *adj.* [from *woman*.] Suitable to a woman.
Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I
will be the more *womanish*; since I assure you there is nothing
I desire more than fully to prove myself a man. *Sidney.*
Zelmane making a *womanish* habit to be the armour of her
boldness, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly be-
sought her to keep her speech a while within the paradise of
her mind. *Sidney.*
A voice not soft, weak, piping, and *womanish*, but audible,
strong, and manlike. *Afham.*
She then to him these *womanish* words 'gan say,
For love of me, leave off. *Fairy Queen.*
Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers spirits;
Our yoke and suff'rance shew us *womanish*. *Shakespeare.*
I do not think he fears death. *Shakespeare.*
He never was so *womanish*.
During his banishment, he was so softened and dejected,
as he wrote nothing but a few *womanish* epistles. *Bacon.*
In a sad look or *womanish* complaint. *Denham.*

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I melt to *womanish* tears, and if I stay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*
The godlike hero, in his breast
Disdain'd, or was asham'd to show
So weak, so *womanish* a woe. *Dryden.*
TO WOMANISH. *v. a.* [from *woman*.] To emasculate; to
effeminate; to soften. Proper, but not used.
This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sid.*
WOMANKIND. *n. f.* [Sax. *wuman* and *kind*.] The female sex; the
race of women.
Mufidorus had over bitterly glanced against the reputation
of *womankind*. *Sidney.*
So easy is 't appease the stormy wind
Of nialice, in the calm of pleasant *womankind*. *Fairy Queen.*
Because thou dost sit on *womankind*, admiring
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys. *Milton.*
Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ill is ever bold. *Dr. den's Juvenal.*
Juba might make the proudest of our sex,
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addison's Cat.*
She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*
WOMANLY. *adj.* [from *woman*.]
1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not mas-
culine.
I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good sometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To say I'd done no harm. *Shakespeare.*
She brings your froward wives
As prisoners, to her *womanly* persuasion. *Shakespeare.*
All will spy in thy face
A blushing *womanly* discovering grace. *Donne.*
Rage chokes my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *D. yden.*
Let him be taught to put off all those tender airs, affected
smiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made
him the object of his own admiration. *Arbutnot and Pope.*
2. Not childish; not girlish.
Young persons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled
with some of the same symptoms. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
WOMANLY. *adv.* [from *woman*.] In the manner of a woman;
effeminately.
WOMB. *n. f.* [Sax. *wamba*, Goth. *wamb*, Sax. *wamb*, Islandick.]
1. The place of the fetus in the mother.
When yet he was but tender bodied, and the only son of
my womb. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, ha-
ving some faint ideas of hunger and thirst which they may have
felt in the womb. *Locke.*
Conceiving, as she slept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addison.*
2. The place whence any thing is produced.
The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, embryo immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*
The womb of earth the genial seed receives. *Dryden.*
TO WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inclose; to breed in
secret.
Not for all the fun fees, or
The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
WO'MBY. *adj.* [from *womb*.] Capacious.
He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass, and return your mock,
In second accent to his ordnance. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
WO'MEN. Plural of woman.
Thus it shall befall
Him who to worth in *women* over-trusts. *Milton.*
WON. The preterite and participle passive of win.
All these the Parthian,
From the luxurious kings of Antioch won. *Milton.*
Against myself I victorious have won,
And by my fatal absence am undone. *Dryden.*
My mother is won over to my side, but dares not mention
me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addison's Spectator.*
TO WON. *v. n.* [Sax. *wonan*, Saxon, *wonen*, German.] To dwell;
to live; to have abode. Not in use.
Him fortun'd
To come where vile Arcadia does *won*. *Fairy Queen.*
Out of the ground uprose
As from his lair, the wild beast where he won
In forest wild. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
A people near the northern pole that won;
Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forests hore. *Fairy.*
WON. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete.
What secret place, quoth he, can safely hold
So huge a mass, and hid from heaven's eye;
Or where hast thou thy *won*, that so much gold
Thou can't preferve from wrong and robbery. *Fairy Queen.*
To